Central and Executive Committee on

Wm. Richardson. W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson, Wm. E. Glover, David L. Beatty. Patrick Maxey. Bland Ballard. W. P. Boone. Thomas McGrain, Lewis Ruffner,

James Speed. WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer.

BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

A Word to all Chaistlane in Kentucky.

"A time has come in Kentucky when the christian population of that noble and rapidly be first in this great work."

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge and Wm. C. Rul. less be very able and interesting.

Mr. Bruton's Speech.

We conclude to-day this able and interesting speech. Knowing the desire which many of our readers have felt to see this address at as early a date as possible, we have broken through our rule for once, and have infringed upon our fourth page, which we intend to devote to pleasing and valuable matter of literary character. The address has already produced a powerful impression. It cannot fail to produce a deep ness. impression wherever read.

The Examiner-The Progress of Auti-Slavery cause of Emancipation. His talents, energy

With the present number, we commence another volume of the Examiner.

favor of a cause so good, so just, so patriotic, should be improved. as Emancipation. We have not been disappointed. Two years ago, the anti-slavery sentiment in the State was almost voiceless. Here and there a few active Emancipationists insisted on no means of appreciating the depth, force, and Commonwealth was the subject of anxious inquiry, even then and there not a word was said of slavery as a curse, nor was it referred to as a source of continual evil. All other subjects were publicly and freely discussed, but on that of slavery slience was maintained. And yet all this time, no one conversant with the opinions of Kentuckians could doubt that a very large proportion of the best and wisest and most patriotic minds in the State viewed slavery as a system of wrong, outrage and inhumanity, and fervently wished for the coming round of the the clanking of no chain should be heard with-

Now, it is not discreditable to announce one self an Emancipationist in any county in Kentucky. In every section of the State the friends of freedom are to be met with, earnestly defending the right and denouncing the wrong. In those portions of the State in which the system has been most thoroughly tried, and its bitter fruits most thoroughly experienced; the opposition to it is most inappeasable. those counties in which the proportion of slaves is largest-for instance, in Jefferson, Fayette, and Bourbon-potwithstanding the supposed large pecuniary interest of the people in slaves, the hostility to slavery is most efficient. The mess of voters in these three very promipent and populous counties, it is supposed, are very the egislator which gave him the power to do so? never to be troubled with that interesting feelnearly equally divided in opinion as to the propriety of carrying Emancipation at this ting It is very certain that a large majority of t men in these counties are anti-slavery in feeling, and if the question were whether slavery should be made perpetual, the pro-slavery men would be in a very small minority indeed. Let it be always borne in mind, that thousands of er to oppress his fellow—then just as soon as newspapers. What do the Emancipationists those who oppose Emancipation are opposed to the movement at the present time only, and intend to favor it at some future period. If there were any means whereby the perpetualists, and those who are in favor of Emancipation now or at some future period, would be required to show their hands, the former would be found to compose a very inconsiderable proportion of our population. The heart of Kentucky is not what will Kentucky be fifty years hence, with the pro-slavery men of the south. This slavery be perpetuated, or what--if she decide state of public opinion has been made so manifeet within the past few months, that no intelligent man now doubts it. All persons conver- of the gospel, remember that upon the part you sant with the people of Kentucky know that take in the present contest may depend the fate there is much more anti-slavery opinion among of your own State, and the lotthem than is made to appear. A majority of the candidates for office are, it is true, opposed to the present movement in favor of Emancipetion, but it is also true that many of those who for various reasons oppose Emancipation now, do not hesitate to declare that at some future period when the subject can be disconnected from all other subjects, they will then give their countenance to a movement which shall contemplate the gradual extinction of slavery. However sound at heart such men may be, their language at least proves that there is a very formidable body of anti-slavery men in the on those who do not own slaves. Can my child the lecture carefully, I should like to know thy State whom it is extremely desirable that appirants shall propitiate.

The progress of Emancipation in Kentucky during the two years of the existence of the during the two years of the existence of the during the two years of the existence of the large their mostle affected in a State where the convention are not so well guarded as they appear livered in the convention who will contain the Convention who will be conta Examiner has been rapid indeed. The first stready 200,000 of the human family, made in great triumph of freedom was achieved when the free discussion was legitimated in every section and in almost every newspaper in the State.

Give the friends of Emancination an opportunic or the friends of Emancination and opportunity Give the friends of Emancipation an opportuni- that God has winked at the days of ignorance ty to address the people through their minds and on this subject, but now while the world is agiit been the production of one of my consciences, and we ask no farther favor. Such is the force of truth, that with free discus- gious emancipation, he most assuredly com-

public opinion toward the great consummation me to name here, have led me to offer my views for which we pray most fervently, our hearts on the above, and subscribe my name.

ALPRED TAYLOR. stready solved the intensely interesting and important problem as to the practicability of carsying Emancipation in the State. We may not full of illustrations, the most useful of which do it this year, but it can be accomplished within a few years, if the friends of our glorious cause will press resolutely forward. All that ess and unqualiting resolution never to cease good.

the conflict until the victory is in our

Friends of Emancipation in Kentucky, look verse circumstances, with both of the great po- disciples were admitted. in the past, abundant reason why we should look forward, not only with hope, but with well grounded confidence in the ultimate and not very distant success of the incalculably important cause in which we are engaged? To our minds nothing seems clearer in the future than the success of Emancipation. This glorious cause cannot be put down. Reason, right, and religion are on our side, and with such potent advantages failure is impossible.

Come then, friends, let us renew our resolu tion to act with more efficiency in the future advancing State will speak and vote like christhan we have heretofore done. Let each one of tions at the polls, and demonstrate its love of us use all his influence to win over auxiliaries ilberty and right, by extending them to every- to our cause. In fine let each one of us do his thing in the form of man, that breathes its air duty with efficiency, resolving never to coase or treads its soil. It will be her greatest honor, from our earnest and uncompromising hostility as I am sure it will be her greatest interest, to to slavery in all its forms as long as the pulse of life beats in our veins or the form of a slave en-

cumbers our soil. A word as to the Examiner. Will not they who think that it is doing good service in a good fitt Esq., will discuss the question of Emancipa. cause, make some exertions to promote its cirtion to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., at or near the culation? A little effort on the part of our sub-Reformed Church, five miles from Louisville, on scribers could place our paper on a permanent the Lexington mad. The discussion will doubt, and independent basis. It is not for ourselves that we ask aid, for as we have said before, we have not received and never expect to receive a dollar for our labors, and we can therefore the more boldly appeal to our friends for their aid in behalf of the Examiner. We have reason to know that the paper has done inestimable service to a good cause. and it is for the extension of its power to de good that we now call on all who take an interest in it, to do something to increase its useful

J. T. Boyle, Esq.

This gentleman is doing noble service to the Sentiment in Kentucky-The Prospect Before and enthusiasm in the cause command the admiration of his opponents as well as of his friends. We trust that the emancipationists throughout the State will be active and perse- of slavery consists in the fact that its advo When we established this paper two years vering. The time is very near at hand, when ago, it was with many doubts and misgivings, the people of Kentucky will be called to record please? The prospect before us was gloomy, but we had their opinion at the polls upon this great subject. faith to believe that so noble a people as Ken. Not an hour should be lost. Every fair and hontuckians could not but listen to arguments in orable means of exerting a good influence easily manage them-let me give you an insight

change papers: A writer in the Louisville Examiner, is urgwhich would result from Emancipation, but A writer in the Louisville Examiner, is urging the non-slaveholders to unite and oppose
the introduction of any more slaves into Kenhowl like a nack of hungry Jackalls after they were utterly without organisation and had tucky, for the reason, he says, that every slave extent of the opposition to slavery in the State. out of the State! A bright idea, truly: Then, Fanatic, Rights of Property-Southern Rights, Now, however, a great change is seen when we if white labor is so much better paid in States compare the present with the past condition of where there are no slaves, why do the laboring our great cause. Two years ago, men talked white men not all go there and obtain the better in whispers and in solitary places. When crowds were congregated and the welfare of the leave Kentucky that they may obtain better wages paid there? Why will they waste a whole wages, when they could reach the land where it is said better wages can be obtained, in two or three days travel

The writer of this seems not to have any idea that the working-man bus any attachment to State-like Brandreth's Pills, "they are good at his native State. The man who possesses slaves all times; dose from two to twenty." possesses feelings and State pride; but he who is destitute of negroes is destitute of everything

An Appeal from a Baptist Preacher.

The following article from an earnest preacher of the Baptist denomination affords strong day when every shackle should be broken and proof of the truth of our assertion in last week's Emancipation.

If SLAVERY BE a SIN .-- If slavery be a sin. said a respectable citizen of Ohio county the other day, it is a sin of the master; the matter rests between him and his God alone. This I suppose is a popular sentiment, but it is certainly without any foundation. What is slavery, out the creation of local law? Those who legaise the relationship between master and slave certainly are accountable for their actions, and if they give one man the power to oppress his fellow and that man uses the power given, then they are guilty who gave the power. If a man is disposed to shed innocent blood but has no weapon to effect his purpose, if I give him the weapon am I not guilty? So the world over, it has been seen in every country that deprayed man is ready to oppress his fellow, to take from nim his rights, and who ever doubted the guilt of

I acknowledge that the present generation of nen are not responsible for the doings of those the framed the Constitution of this State 50 years ago. But why? The reason is plain. That Convention is to meet in October next, to amend and raised, and if there is a single feature in the Convention sanctions that feature and the people adopt it by their votes, it will be the sin the people and their representatives. Let every Kentuckian look this truth full in the face efore he gives his vote at the polls. Let him ask what would have been the condition of Kentucky now, if the framets of the present Constitution had said every child born in Kenin favor of gradual Emancipation. Reader ter. remember that your vote may make it the one or the other. Editors, statesmen, and ministers of your own State, and the fortune of your pos-

If Thomas Jefferson trembled for his country (in view of slavery,) when he remembered that God is just, ought not every man to tremble when he remembers that he has to decide whether ne relationship shall be perpetuated between master and slave in old Kentucky? If we de-State, then, instead of coming forth from this while reason was left free to combat it." Convention with our hands washed in inno- The pre-slavery democracy have amended this slavery be on us and our children forevet. share in the sin, if it be a sin, in perpetuating the relationship existing between master and slave, but slavery has a demoralising influence walk on the ground moistened by the tears and sweat of the slave-can he breathe in the atmosphere polluted by the breath of slavery-can

sion the system of slavery must be shaken from its rotten basis and fall in a few years.

gious emanders, he most ansured y commander Kentucky to repeat. But, gentle reader, in conclusion, do not misunderstand me. I am no abolitionist. I am decidedly in favor of When we reflect on the great advances in gradual emancipation connected with colonisa-

> Goder's Lapr's Book for July has just been are the "Model Coltages."

we want is heart, vigorous determination, daunt-

GESTLEMEN: We are informed by historians that the old Greek Philosophers had their Bestback on the progress of our cause within the ericandtheir Exeleric doctrines-in other words. past year or two, and take fresh courage they taught some doctrines publicly, for the There is every thing in such a retrospect to benefit of the vulgar, and other doctrines pristimulate us to further exertions. If under ad- vately, to which none but the more advanced

litical parties opposed to our movement, we have already secured so much prominence in the State is the teachings of modern pro-slavery philosoas to render our foes exceedingly uneasy, and phere, without being convinced of the fact that to fill their hearts with apprehension, can we there are now, as of old, Eroteric dectrines for not under more favorable suspices secure a the common people, and Essteric doctrines for \$260; that of the citizens of Virgina is \$758; are his claims to infallibility? most brilliant and signal victory? Is there not the initiated. But if any one doubts the fact therefore, the State of Virginia is more proslet him watch the pro-slavery philosophers as they meet in the street, and he will see them invariably pull their hats down over their eyes, so that they may not be seen to laugh in each other's faces.

Having been favored (in imagination) with of a portion of the more prominent modern pro-slavery philosophers, I have concluded to write them out for the amusement of the public. If the first specimen is satisfactory, they will be continued.

Yours for truth and fair play,

Imaginary Conversations between Elwood Fisher of Cincinnati Ohio, and Professor Harney Editor of the Louisville Democrat. Fisher-Good morning friend Harney, how

Harney-Pretty good. I thank you, take a

Fisher-Friend Harney, I have called to quire if thou hast read the copy of my lecture on the North and South which has been pubsent thee half a dozen copies.

Harney-Yes, I have read it, and (speaking in my character of Editor of the Louisville Democrat,) with a great deal of pleasure. Our pro-slavery friends are delighted with it, as it gives some views of the practical working of slavery that were never before discussed by any person residing in its midst.

Fisher-I was somewhat afraid, that thor wouldst find a difficulty in circulating the lecture in consequence of my being a citizen of Ohio. I know there is a prejudice existing in ple of England, including its poor, are in a more the minds of many, against documents emanating from a free State.

Harney-Ha, ha, ha, Dismuss your fears M. Fisher. It is our "Ox goring the Emancipa tionist's Bull' this time, Don't you know that one of the most delightful characteristics cates can say and do pretty much what the

Fisher-But the E mancipationists will-

Harney-The Emancipationists, we can into our plan of operation. Whenever any document in opposition to slavery, either written or published in a free State is circulated in Ken-We cut the following from one of our ex- tucky, or whenever a citizen of Kentucky, born in a free State, presumes to open his lips, or use howl like a pack of hungry Jackalls after er bright specimen, on page five of you

Robbery, Theft, Bloody Hearth Stones, Rapine, Murder, and dissolution of the Union. (Keep your seat Mr. Fisher., These are the watch words and war cry. Some one of them is repeated upon all occasions, and upon every emergency. They constitute the material poron of the intellectual stock in trade of proslavery editors and stump speakers all over the

Fisher-An excellent plan friend Harney, a it saves one the trouble of thinking and reasoning. I have myself found the advantage of using one of those phrases of convenient claptrap as you will see by refering to my letter pub. of the pity of the much poorer population of lished in the Louisville Journal. I found it imlished in the Louisville Journal. I found it impossible to deny the correctness of a number of Examiner, that the Baptist preachers of Ken- statistical facts collected and arranged by tucky are by no means universally opposed to Dr. Bailey of the National Era, and which completely overset some of the positions assumed in my lecture, I discovered it was much easier to play the Parrot and repeat the stale slang that has been repeated so often, than to maintain the character of a fair and gentlemanly controversalist, and so I answered the able article which was republished in the "Courier" and in the "Examiner" from the National Era, by terming it "ABOLITION THUNDER."

> Harney-A very proper answer to all troublesome Emancipation statistics, and one eminently worthy of a modest Quaker who has undertaken to demonstrate "That a universal mistake prevails as to the fact in the case." Oh you need not blush-s defender of human slavery ought

Pister-I suppose thou art aware friend Harney that my Publishers, Corwine & Co., of Cincinnati, have published an edition of 15,000 copies of my lecture, which has been almost entirely distributed in the slave States, they that Constitution that gives to no man the pow- have even advertised the work in your own

Harney-Why, they twit us a little about our Cincinnati, (the hot bed of Abolition.) for our tucky after the year 1800 shall be free on cer- Standard bearer-protesting against all writers trol of bold assertion and slipshod declamafrom the free States, and yet stealing all our tion. most valuable arguments from the same quar-

Fisher-Don't they abuse you and heap upon you opprobrious epithets?

Harney-Oh, no. Pro-slavery men have monopoly of all those arguments, and don't permit the Emancipations to "trench on their Manor:" beside Emancipators are opposed to any weapons but fair arguments, fairly put and are always prating about that stale old Aphorism of that obsolect Democrat Jefferson. e in favor of perpetuating slavery in this who held "that error might be safely tolerated. saying of Jefferson, and we read it, "all Er-But again, it is not only true that we all ror may be safely tolerated except the Error of

> Fisher-But friend Harney as thou has read tors are endeavoring to refute it, and in confi-

conclusions are so manifestly absurd that, had it been the production of one of my old pupile,

Pisher-Why, friend Harney; art thou in earnest? Harney-Never more so, even when applying the birch to the back of the young Mathe-

maticians at the college.

Harney-I am not going to trouble you with Jewish dispensation. tetails of statistics, Mr. Fisher. I see the Emancipators are dowing you with them pretty chapter of Ecclesiastical censure, which I think effectually. A clear statement of your main even his Holiness, the Pope, would have hesieven his Holiness, the Pope, would have hesisrgument is sufficient to refute it. If I can untated to utter.

He said that we were Abolitionists, Fanatics,
is prosperous and happy as compared with and Infidea: that our principles were no better

Since the meeting afore-mentioned, Mr. G.
Maria de Bonanegra.

[Collection de Leves y Decre
among the prosperous and happy as compared with and Infidea: that our principles were no better HOLDEN'S MACATINE is a cheep work contain- argument is sufficient to refute it. If I can un- tated to utter.

freemen or citizens.

every pro-slavery editor in the South is using my argument and my statistics on this point. Harney-A fallacy, Mr. Fisher, and a gross

state your argument: The average wealth of the citizens of New York (assuming your statistics to be correct.) is quire, who is this persecuting Divine, and what perous, and in a more favorable condition than of the citizens of Maryland, is \$531; therefore, in a more favorable condition than the State of rascals in the college used to say, "Quod erat demonstrandum."

Fisher-[Smiling]-Yes, friend Harney, if to utterly discredit the truth of the other prophethat may not be termed "quod erat demonstrandum," there is no use in pro-slavery logic.

Harney-Look along the third shelf in that library, Mr. Fisher, and lay your hand on the let vol. fof "Chambers Information for the people." You will find it just beyond that application of your logic:

The average wealth of the freemen of your favorite State, Maryland, is \$531; that of England, according to Chambers, \$902, therefore England & in a much more prosperous condition than the State of Marvland.

The average wealth of the freemen of Kentucky is \$456, that of all the people of England, including its paupers, \$902; therefore, the peoncky. But, suppose Queen Victoria should take a notion some of these days to make a new seesment, and call the 7,000,000 laborers of the British Islands, staves, and these 7,000,000 of producers should wake up some spring morn. ing and find themselves ticketed at \$600 each, according to your pro-slavery arithmetic, there sent the city in said Convention. would be added to the wealth of Great Britain the snug little sum of \$4,200,000,000. How long would it take you to pay off the national debt at this rate, Mr Fisher?

The truth is, your political economy and your mede of estimating national wealth is very much ike the Frenchman's mode of making \$500 before breakfast-it is a re-marking the goods 10 per cent higher, which were niready figured at their full value, nothing more.

But in order that you may mend your logic in your next edition, permit me to point to anothlet you use the following language:

"The States of New York and Virginia are both of great territorial extent, and not materially unequal in that respect. New York is also regarded, habitually, as one of the grandes products of free institutions; and the present condition of Virginia is continually referred to as a striking and melancholy result of slavery. Her poverty, her ignorance, her idleness, her decay, and her misery, are the threadbare topics of modern political philosophy, here and abroad. Let us now consider the facts. Her free popuiation in 1840, according to the census, 790,810, and her property is now about \$600,-000,000. The population of New York in 1840 was 2,428,921, and in 1847 her property is assessed at \$632,699,993. The average property of a free person in Virginia is \$758; in New York it is only \$260, or a little more than one-

Virginia, instead of being poor, and in need

in the world." And now let the Professor try his hand: "The State of New York and the Kingdom of Ireland are of great territorial extent. New York contains 46,000 square miles, and in 1840 contained 2,428,921 inhabitants, being about 52 to the square mile. Ireland centains 30,387 square miles, and 7,784,536 inhabitants or 256 to the square mile. New York is also regarded, habitually, as one of the grandesi products of free institutions, and the present condition of Ireland is continually refered to as a striking and melancholy result of san government. Her poverty, her ignorance, her idleness, her decay, and her misery, are the thread-bare topics of modern political philosophy here and abroad; let us now consider the facts: the average property of all the people of Ireland including its poor is, according to the authority before you, and colonisation. New York it is only \$260, or a little more than one-half of that of the people of Ireland." "Ireland instead of being poor and in need of

the pity of the much poorer people of the free States of this Union, is perhaps richer than any

And now I think it is my time to say "Que erat demonstrandum."

Fisher-Friend Harney, I'll thank thee for

Harney-Before parting let me again para phrase your own words from page 14 "I think now that if any thing can be shown

by facts, I have demonstrated the superior wealth of the people of Great Britain over the people of the free States of this Union, in proortion to their respective numbers, and this by omparing the less prosperous of the British the citizens of the free States, and yet going to Isles (Ireland) with the most flourishing of these States. At all events I have rescued the con-

Fisher-Good morning friend Harney. Harney-Call again if you stay in town. Fisher-I thank thee, I don't stay in a slave State long at a time, especially cities, I prefer ruralising in the little village of Cincinnati. Harney-Good morning, sir.

HARRODSBURG, June 11, 1849.

Editors of the Examiner: GENTLEMEN-On last Monday the pro-slavery party held a meeting at this place. I send you a copy of the "Ploughboy" containing a full account of the affair, and design only making a few observations on an extraordinary address delivered on that occasion by the Rev. James

The editor of the " Ploughboy," commending that address, says, "that it deserves to rank with Ellwood Fisher's lecture; " and truly I do

I do not propose alluding particularly to the paper.

3. That Mr. Green McAlaster be the candi-Scriptural argument of the gentleman. The proving that slavery, as it existed amongst the Jews, was sanctioned by the Bible, and the proving that slavery as it exists in Kentucky is sanctioned by the Scriptures and the spirit of sanctioned by the sanctioned by t sanctioned by the Scriptures and the spirit of the christian religion, are certainly distinct matters. The 15th and 16th verses of the 23d and to use other honorable means for the prochapter of Deuteronomy will afford some light to motion of the cause of Ems the Reverend gentleman and his adherents. how essentially different the two systems are: Fisher - Assertion is very easy, but canst thou how strongly the Divine law protected the sergive the proof? Hast thou the facts and sta- vants in Judea from oppression, and how preca- in Louisville. ricus was the tenure of that property under the

> The Reverend gentleman favored us with a H. P. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

another one, in proportion to its aggregate than those of the highwayman; and that the Dewealth of all kinds, divided by the number of its claration of Independence was, so far as it asserted that ail were born free and equal, Fisher-Yes, Sir, that is my position, and I abaurd and anti-Scriptural. He has spoken out make the following extract touching the ementhink I have proved it; moreover, I see that his sentiments, both with respect to slavery and cipation movement there:

the emancipation party, boldly and freely. He has published the substance of his address, and one as we will presently see. Listen while I intrinsic circumstances which his reputation as my our ticket. der such state of case it is not improper to en-

He says that we are fanatics! Has he forgotten his strenuous advocacy of Millerism, and didate in this county. the State of New York. The average wealth his fierce denunciation of those who differed of the citizens of Massachusets is \$406; that with him on that subject? If he possessed either memory or sensibility, he ought to be the last the State of Maryland is more prosperous, and man who would apply the word fanatic to any the people of Mercer to-day, at Harrodaburg. one. Again-he says we are worse than infian insight into some of the Essteric doctrines Massachusetts. Again. The average wealth of dela. Yet he, strange to relate, is the identical the citizens of Ohio is only \$276, while the James Shannon, who in the year 1843, whilst average of every free person in Kentucky is discoursing from his pulpit in this town, re- Convention, and Charles L. Roberts for a seat \$456, therefore, the State of Kentucky is more marked "that he had studied the prophecies of in the Legislature. prosperous, and in a more favorable condition the Bible, and examined Father Miller's calcuthan the State of Ohio-and now as the young lations based upon them; and so strong were his convictions that the career of the world would close before the year 1848, that he would agree

cies of the Bible if it did not." He says our Declaration of Independence is absurd and anti-Scriptural. If hedoes not like it let him return to old Ireland, and make one better adapted to his feelings and religion. Before he denounces and abuses others, let him revert old looking book to the left, the one entitled to his own past life, and he will probably find "Democracy for New Converts," a favorite himself more deserving of his epithets than we lished by my friend Corwine of Cincinnati. I work of mine a few years since. That's it, sir. are. We are willing for him to amuse himself Now turn to the article entitled "Resources of with speculations on Mesmerism, or Millerism, the British Empire," and we will make another or Calhounism, so that he treats us with some with care; viz: Emancipation." degree of christian forbearance and toleration : otherwise we must, in self-defence, carry the

EMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS.

Meeting at the Court-House

At a meeting of the friends of gradual emancipation, held at the Court House, in the city of Louisville, on Thursday, the 14th June, 1849, W. W. Worstey was called to the Chair, and REUBEN DAWSON appointed Secre-

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOUR meeting to be the selection of delegates to the coming Convention to revise the Constitution. On motion, a committee of ten was appointed to present the names of three persons to repre-

The Chair then appointed the following gen tlemen as that committee:

Virgil McKnight, John P. Morton, Dr. Mc Dowell, W. S. Vernon, John N. Collins, W. E. Glover, William Garvin, M. D. Newcomb. Thomas P. Smith, Patrick Maxey. The committee presented, for the considera

tion of the meeting, the following gentlemen as suitable persons to represent the city in conven-

Chapman Coleman, David L. Beatty, and James Speed, Esq.

was unanimously concurred in. B. Ballard, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted Resolved, That the friends of gradual Emanci-

pation here assembled, heartily concur in the nom-inations made, and that all honorable means political metaphysics of Mr. Calboun. He in it. shall be used to secure their triumphant elec-That we regard the institution of slavery

and political interests of the State, and that we are utterly averse to its perpetuation. That we approve of the ground taken by the convention which assembled in Frankfort on the 25th of April last, and that we commend it to our candidates as the ground to be occupied

Muhlenburg.

We make the following extract from a letter published in the " Kentucky," a pro-slavery paper in this city:

"1. The Green River country abounds strong ground on this subject, and so are several Bethel Meeting House, mainly got up, I sup-pose, by pro-slavery men, and unexpectedly, and rather incidentally, 86 emancipation men stood up and voted for their principles. They were will in vain invoke State rights and Missouri men of all classes, and by no means contemptible for decision or talents.

"2. If you conquer us, it must be by solid argument. Everything of abuse and ribaldry will only strengthen our cause. Kentuckians think, will think, and despotism will not shut their mouths. I tell you plainly, that thousands and tens of thousands of Kentuckians do, and always have loathed and hated slavery; yet they are willing to give ample time for emancipation Yourfriend and servant,

"ISAAC BARD" Laurel, Owaley, Estell, Clny, Perry, Letcher Knex, Harlan. A friend writing from Manchester, Clay Co.,

under date of the 6th inst., says: "In this county the question has gained round rapidly; and in the county of Laurel, or that part adjoining Clay, the doctrine is favorably received, and there is considerable advance-In the county of Knox it is thought that the emancipa-

tion candidates will be elected. The candidates at a council armed with the veto power. This in Knox and Harlen, are William Culton and is the case of the Missouri citizen, and has been on the State institutions—was much called for Silas Woodson. I saw a man from the county of ever since Missouri was a State; and no one Owsley, and I am informed that the cause is growing there and in Estell. I will go to the felt himself bound to dissolve the Unon on accounties of Perry and Letcher in a day or two, count of it. and will be gone three or four weeks. I shall devote my time, from Saturday to the election the laws of their States with them to Oregon in the advocacy of the cause.'

Samuel Enaworth is the emancipation candi. date in the counties of Clay, Perry and Letch- pects, from each other; and all to be exercise er. He and William Garrard have addressed by the same judges, in territories where there is the people several times from the stump, in favor of emancipation. Mr. Garrard is an efficient stump speaker, and is a brother of the pro- would be in vain to invoke the constitution, and slavery candidate in Knox.

Pulaski County.

Somereer, Pulaser Co., Kv., May 21, 1849. Pulaski county, favorable to the gradual abolition of slavery in Kentucky, Rev. Daniel Buckner was called to the chair, and Rev. H. P. Thompson was appointed secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to

Frankfort Convention, were then read by Rev. Green McAlaster. Whereupon it was Resolved. 1st, That we fully sanction and

the Convention who will sustain and pre-

5. That Messre, Wm. M. Newell, Wm. Stone,

DANIEL BUCKNER, Chm'n.

Logau. A friend has favored us with a letter from gentleman of Logen county, from which we

"" Our party is thoroughly organised in thi county, and if the health of one of our able candidates for the Convention permits him to canit comes before the public sustained by all the vass the county properly, I believe we must cara man of learning and piety can afford it. Un. in this county, and our party thought proper to nominate candidates for the Legislature, also, to run upon the same question.

Henry Bohanan, Esq., is an emancipation can

Rev. John C. Young, of Danville, address

Lewis. The emancipationists have nominated Thom as F. Hamrick to represent this county in the

At a meeting of the emancipationists of

Boone, on the 4th inst., Mr. Wilson Harper

was nominated a candidate to represent that

county in the Convention .- Covington Journal. Ciarke.

The emancipationists of Clarke have nom nated James Stonestreet, Esq., as their candidate for the Convention.

A friend writing from this county says:

The citizens of Livingston county, in favo of emancipation, met in Smithland on the 26th utt.

Camton for the legislature.

ICF Cot. C. M. Clay will address the citizens of Estill county, at Irvine, on Monday, the 18th inst., (county court day) upon the slavery question.

COL BENTON'S SPEECH

Delivered in the Capital. [CONCLUDED.]

It is absurd to deny to Congress the power t legislate as it rleases upon the subject of slavery in territories; it has exercised the power, and with the sanction of all authorities. State and

(edeal, from the foundation to the present time. and never had it questioned until Mr. Calboun put forth those unfortunate resolutions, from which he had to back out under his own mortifying contradictions. It is absurd to claim it for the territories. They have no form of government but that which Congress gives them, and no legislative powers but that which Congress allows them. Congress governs the territories as it pleases, and in a way incompatible with the constitution, and of this any State that has been a teritory is a complete example, and our own as much so as any.

of Congress, and its deputies, so far as any leg-

islative power is concerned. It is not in the

States separatively; and this leads to one of the claims a right for the citizens of the slave States to remove to New Mexico and California with their slave property. This is a profound ounded in wrong-at war with the best, social, error. The property is in the law which creates it, and the law cannot be carried an inch sevend the limits of the State which enacts it. No citizen of any State can carry any property derived from a law of that State an inch beyond the boundary line of the State which creates it. The instant he passes that boundary, to settle with his property, it becomes subject to another law, if there is one, and is without law if there is not. This is the case with all-with the Northern man, with his corporations and franchises-with the Southern man and his slaves. This is the law of the land, and let any one try it that disputes it. We, in Missouri, are well situated to make the experiment conveniently, emancipationists. Old Muhlenburg is taking and in all its forms. Let any one of Mr. Calhoun's followers try it, and he will soon see my duty to speak of him, and to show the other counties. There was a meeting lately at what becomes of his property-his slave property. Let him remove to Iowa; he will meet there the 8th section of the act of Congress of March 6th, 1820-the Calhoun proviso; and have succeeded in passing through the Missis statutes. Let him remove to Illinois; he will but I will make rapid work, and short work. find there the Jefferson proviso, in the form of the Ordinance of 1787. Let him remove to sident of the United States. The work states Kentucky; the law of Kentucky takes hold of his slaves, and converts the chattel interest of grammar, had whispered in his ear-thought the Missouri stave into real estate: for, in Ken- be President. Upon that orscular escentive tucky, slaves are now made real estate, and commenced his political career, and has talled placed on the same footing as land, as they are at its fulfilment for forty years—at first open in Louisians. Let him move into Arkansas; and, it may be fairly, by putting himself at his chattel slave will remain chattel, but thy virtue of Arkansas law, and subject to its regulation. Finally, let him remove West, and settie in the territory of Nebraska, when it shall put himself at the head of the protective posterior and the Calhoun proviso will be on and went for the minimum provision—the him again, and his property will evaporate. ton minimum-which was the father of all Thus, a citizen of Missouri cannot get out of rest, and the only real injury to the cotton grow his own State, on any one of its four sides, with ers, by suppressing for thirty years that of his slave property, without having its character cotton goods which was of mos altered, or holding it by another law; and of the largest cotton cor twice he will lose it -on two sides of his State, cordurous and velvets, so universally work be on contiguous territory-he will lose it under an act of Congress, which became a law under the advice and opinion of Mr. Calboun, in his high character of cabinet minister, and assisting

No! the citizens of the States cannot carry and California; and if they could, what a Babel of slave law would be there! Fourteen States. each carrying a code different, in many res thing can be done. The only effect of carrysay it acknowledges property in slaves. does so: but that is confined to States.

And now we arrive at substance-at a prac-At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of has no slave territory in territories, but she has no slave territory in which to exercise the power. We have no territory but the remainder of Louisiana North and West of Missouri -that in California, New Mexico and Oregon -and that North of Wisconsin, now Minesota. In Louisiann, North and West of us, it was hear a report from the delegates who attended the Frankfort Convention, and also to select a candidate for the Convention to run in this county.

The Preamble and resolutions passed by the selectary of the Preamble and resolutions passed by the selectary of the Preamble and resolutions passed by the selectary of the Mexico and California it was abolished by the selectary of the Benton provise of 1787. In the disappointments in love and political Lake the disappointment in love and political please. In New Mexico and California it was sight years, and determined to a should be the Mexican Congress in 1829— at once. Then came nullification No. 1, per at once. confirmed in 1837, and again in 1844. Here texted by that tariff of which he himself was are the decrees, the originals of which I have the main author,) and that schools preclaim the ding the Union which Jackson's preclaim they read in the authentic bound volumes of the Mexican laws, and which were produced in the put down. The tariff failed to bear him through Senate of the United States, by Mr. Dix, of a more inflammable subject was manted—and

> Decree of 1820. ABOLICION DE LA ESCLAVITE

Que deseando senelar en el ano de 1829, el aniversario de la independencia con un acto de justicio y de beneficiencer nacional que refiuvia en benefico y susten de bien tan apreciable: que afiance mas y mas la tranquillead publica; que coopereal engrandecmianto de la Rapublica; que coopereal engrandecmianto de la Rapublica; que coopereal engrandecmianto de la Republica, y que reintegre a una parte despraciado de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de sus habitantes en los derechos sagrados que les dio naturaleza y protegra la naciona de la n turaleza y protege la nacion por teyes sabias y ustor, con forme a lo dispuesto por el art. 30, de la acta constitutiva; usando de las facultades extraordifiarias que me esta n conscilidar

permitan, se indemnizare a les proprietaries de located la London, for the abolition of sistery leves.

o, 15 de Setiembre de 1829, A. D., Jose

Translation.

ABOLITION OF BLAVERY.

"The President of the United Mexican to the inhabitants of the Republic: "Desiring to signalize, in the year 123 anniversary of independence by an act tional justice and benevolence, which say to the benefit and support of so imporgood; which may strengthen more and he public tranquility; which may cothe aggrandizement of the Republic; and may restore to an unfortunate portion of helphabitants the sacred rights which nature me them, and the nation protected by wise and just laws, in conformity to the provision of the 20th article of the constitutive act; executing the

extraordinary powers which are cope me, I do decree Slavery is abolished in the Republic.
 Those who until to-day have been consider. ered slaves, are consequently free, 3. When the condition of the tressury will permit, the owners of the slaves will be ind nified in the manner which shall be prov-

for by law. Mexico, 15th September, 1829, A. D. JOSE MARIA DE BOCANEGRA

Law of 1837. "Quoda abolida sin escopciou alguns la seda

vitud en coda la republica, April 5, de 183 [Translation]—Slavery is forever absoluted without any exception, in the republic April 5, 1837. [Collection of Laws and Decrease]

the General Congress of the United Marco States, volume 8, page 201. "Los duenos de esclavos minumiti presente ley o por ei decreto de 15 de Sentie bre de 1820, seran edemnianios," etc. leccion de Leyes y Decretos, etc. 1

pag. 201.] [Translation.]-The masters of sizes are nitted by the present law or by the decree "I am disposed to believe when the matter is the 15th of September, 1829, shall be identified, &c. [Collection of Laws and Decree &c., vol. 8, page 201

This is the decree, and this is the ac-Congress confirming it, abolishing alecthroughout the Mexican Republic. stitution of 1844, does not abolish signery that was done before, but prohibits furneand nominated Capt. Tho. W. Browder as their tablishment. Thus, there is no slavere an candidate for the convention, and Col. James M. Mexico and California; and consequent in any tetritory belonging to the lighter so and, consequently, nothing practical, or me no slavery now by law in any territor cannot get there by law, except by act of gress; and no such act will be passed, asked for. The dogma of no power gress to legislate upon slavery in tr kills that pretension. No legal establishme of slavery in California and New Mexico a then to be looked for. That is Equally certain it will never be establish either of them in point of fact. The season

of both territories-the old inhabits ananimously against it. Of the new emigrants, all those from Fa rope, Asia, Mexico, Central and South Ame ... and all those from the non-slaveholding part the United States, will be unanimously spain it. There remains, then, to overheaden this unanimous mass, only the smigrants fro the slaveholding parts of the Camer Stat itself the smallest branch of the emerals and it divided on the question-many going the express purpose of getting rid of a and very few so far in love with it as to go ; distance for the pleasure of having a law-en with his own negro, and with the certain coming out second best in the contest. T is, then, no slavery, at this time ather Mexico or California, in law or in fact and never be either, in law or in fact. What the slavery, and no one else. It is not in the terriis all the present uprour about? Alarm tories; for their governments are the creatures tion! - the abstract right of doing what came be done!-the insult to the sovereignty of States, where there is no insuit -all alsors:

tion! and no reality, substance, or presum The Romans had a class of dispute when they called de long capring-that is to me about goat's wool; and as the goat has no wool the dispute was about nothing. So it is of tha dispute among us about excluding slavery from New Mexico and California. Three is ton

there to exclude, and the dispute now range about nothing. The Missouri resolutions were closed in those of Calhoun; and I do not believe exceeded half a dozen members in the Houses, all told, who were in the secret, of the origin or design of that proceeds. They were copied from Calhoun; and betheir design you must know his. His we aimed at the Union-at the harmony and sir bility of the Union-and at the members in the slaveholding States who would not former his lead-myself especially. This makes sign in bringing forward the resolution which he was so suddenly backed out is t Senate, and which some half a dozen ments Legislature. This carries me rather for in in the shape of the old man that taught his vancement in the public favor. In 1816, p fore 1816-so totally suppressed under the la

houn minimum of that year; and just begning to appear again under the tartff of it Mr. Calhoun put himself at the head of the the federal government, became popular. tary of War, made an elaborate report in favor of a general system of rouds and canals, per vading all parts of the Union. In 1819-20 th souri controversy raged, and the whole nor stood up as one man for curtailing the area slave soil: he took the free soil current, and expunged slave soil from all the territories of the United States by joining in the abilition of sixvery in Upper Louisians, giving Toxas to the King of Spain, and giving the rest of Louissan to the Indians. At the same time Jackson became the favorite of the people for President he withheld and postponed his own pretension to the Presidency, became the advocate of Jack-son, went upon his ticket, and was elected Vice President with him. But this was the euc " his popular movements to guin the Presidency He expected to succeed Jackson, and that ? would only have to wait and serve eight years That was only one year longer than Janub had to wait and serve Labon for the main author,) and that scheme for dissolvwas found in the sensitive question of sheety. Then came that long succession of aboil on plots for blowing up slavery in the United States. El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mejica- land for blowing up the protestant religion

M. D., Wm. H. Logan, Wm. N. Owens, Walter
B. Beatty, and Horace Withers, be appointed a
committee to confer with thecentral committee

1. Queda ab lida la esclavitud en la Repubwithout barm. Duff Green had been paid a
without barm. Duff Green had been paid a
without barm. 1. Queda ab lida la esclavitud en la Repub
ca.

Queda ab lida la esclavitud en la Repub
without harm. Duff Green had been part a series pa The meeting was addressed by Messrs. G.
McAlaster and H. P. Thompson. The meeting then adjourned.

By order of the meeting.

By order of the meeting.

By NIEL PROPERTY OF ANIEL PROPERTY OF MAINTAINS AND ANIEL PROPERTY OF ANIEL PROPERTY. The meeting of married and the considerance of the control of the United States Treasury, for bringing of married of the United States Treasury, for bringing of married of the United States Treasury, for bringing of married of the United States Treasury, for bringing of married of the United States Treasury, for bringing of married of the United States Treasury, for bringing of married of the United States Treasury, for bringing the United but it came up feebly, and had no run. Then came the incendiary transportation mail matter plot; and that, for a white, threatened to break up the transportation of the mails, and to leave the transportation of the mails, and to leave